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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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May 1, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 71 2 p.m. 78  
Humidity 95

May 1, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 60 2 p.m. 72  
Humidity 88

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 30.88.

7930

日一廿月三

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1918.

三拜禮 號一月五英港香

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### RESUMPTION OF ENEMY OFFENSIVE.

### SPLENDID FRANCO-BRITISH DEFENCE.

#### ENEMY MAKING NO HEADWAY.

#### Attack Over a Wide Front.

London, April 29.  
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring on the evening of April 29, says:—An enemy infantry attack developed over a wide front, extending from north of Voormezele nearly to Meteren. The strategic object was, apparently, a crab-claw movement converging upon the hill chain towards Mont Oats. This front was held by French in the centre and by our divisions on the flanks. The enemy's failure to progress at Loos undoubtedly influenced the enemy to resort to crushing tactics; but the news so far is eminently satisfactory. Up to this afternoon the day has been in our favour. The infantry attack began at six o'clock with an attempt to advance towards Scherpenberg, but this was completely held up at first. During the morning the battle extended above Voormezele. Although Ypres was not attacked the bombardment extended to the place. An enemy reconnaissance in force against the Belgians was repulsed. Everywhere on the battle front terrible punishment is being inflicted on the enemy, who has thrown in divisions with lavish disregard to sacrifice. Once again he is paying the full price for no result. The Germans, realising that they were making no progress, modified the crab-claw idea, and fighting developed into a more direct attempt against Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge. The Germans are making intense use of their great artillery strength, but the French garrisons on the hills have a splendid cover. Their "Seventy-fives" and our field guns made a furious reply. The air is full of aeroplanes, mostly observing. It is abundantly clear that when the day's story is told it will be all to the glory of Franco-British arms. The battle is not yet over and but for the attack which has been progressing for seven or eight hours without making headway it would not be premature to say that it has failed. The German army will be weaker by many thousands by sunset to day, for they have been fighting all day in the open while the Franco-British have scarcely anywhere left their prepared defences.

#### Sir Douglas's Hails Report.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Following a most intense bombardment a strong enemy force violently attacked the Franco-British positions from the neighbourhood of Meteren to Zillebeke. The enemy also attacked the Belgians north of the Ypres salient. Most severe fighting developed along the whole Allied front. The 25th, 49th, and 21st British divisions completely repulsed all attempts to enter our positions, despite a constant succession of determined attacks in great strength, maintaining their line intact. The enemy's losses were very heavy. The French repulsed heavy attacks on the hills about Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge. At the points where the enemy penetrated a short distance into the French positions they were quickly driven out and the greater part of the ground was regained by counter-attacks. The Belgians repulsed all attacks after sharp fighting, inflicting severe casualties. Fighting is continuing at certain points along the Allied battle front. Owing to the bad weather aeroplanes only dropped a few bombs on various targets.

#### A Disastrous Defeat For The Germans.

London, April 30.  
Correspondents agree that the Germans have suffered nothing less than a disastrous defeat in the first phase of the battle consequent upon their desperate attempt to capture the line of hills, the Allied hold on which endangers their possession of Mount Kemmel. They probably used thirteen divisions from the east of Ypres to the south with two more north. The violence of the gun fire on both sides was never greater and more unceasing at any period of the war. The successful defence has made the day most bloody for the enemy, as attack after attack was smashed by artillery and infantry fire. The Germans had already suffered most heavily on Sunday, when concentrations of troops were caught and shattered by gun fire. Their waves yesterday were mowed down and the British wings or French centre neither broke nor bent.

#### The French Front.

London, April 30.  
A French communique says:—There is reciprocal artillery activity north and south of the Ypres, in the region of Pemont. An enemy detachment attempted to cross the Oise to the east of Warenes but was caught by our fire and dispersed. Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down on April 27. Our machines dropped six thousand kilograms of bombs on enemy establishments.

#### What The Germans Claim.

London, April 29.  
A German wireless official message says:—The total number of prisoners captured by us at Mount Kemmel was 7,100. We also captured fifty-three guns and 233 machine guns.

#### Germans Reach "Hyde Park Corner."

London, April 30.  
At 11.30 in the morning the Germans fought their way through near Loos as far as "Hyde Park Corner," between Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge. This was one of the critical moments of the day, but the French counter-attacked fiercely, and an hour later had pressed back the Germans on the flanks held by them in the centre. By three o'clock the French were holding ground east of Konderhot Farm and Loos Chateau, also part of Loos village and the southern slopes of Scherpenberg.

#### Allied Line Advanced.

London, April 30.  
Henceforward the position was steadily more satisfactory. By 5.30 the French had retaken all the lost ground, except a narrow strip at Hyde Park Corner. This morning they possess the whole of Loos including the hotly contested Horprie. The Allied line has been advanced between Lactyts and Kemmel. In the south we also made progress slightly improving our position around Villers-Bretonneux.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### C.P.R. STEAMER TORPEDOED.

#### 110 Passengers Aboard.

London, April 30.  
A telegram from Holyhead states that the Canadian-Pacific Railway Company's steamer Orona has been torpedoed and sunk. She carried 110 passengers, including 57 Americans who were going to France to engage in Y.M.C.A. work. Five ladies were saved. Three of the crew are missing. It is reported that an engineer was killed in the explosion.

#### Boats Filled In Five Minutes.

London, April 30.  
The captain of the Orona, in an interview, said when on the bridge he felt a bump, and realised that they had been torpedoed. He ordered the boats to be lowered. All were most cool and filled the boats in five minutes. The Orona sank in ten minutes. The submarine was invisible. Several of the Y.M.C.A. party said that if they could return to America they would stir up the country against the cowardly Germans.

Survivors of the Orona state that altogether there were 250 passengers aboard the ship, which was torpedoed. The boilers blew up three minutes later. Survivors were half an hour in the boats. When aboard the destroyer the American survivors sang the "Star Spangled Banner," "God Save the King," and "Oward Christian Soldiers." When the destroyer was berthed, Lord French came on Board and congratulated the Americans on their escape.

### AUSTRIAN EMPEROR AND PEACE.

#### An Appeal To Italy.

London, April 30.  
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm states that the Catholic International Press Agency in St. Petersburg announces that the Emperor Carl is making a fresh effort to secure peace and appeals to Italy to consider the matter well in her own interests.

### THE GOVERNMENT AND IRISH ANTI-CONSCRIPTIONISTS.

#### London, April 30.

In the House of Commons Mr. Batcher asked:—Has the Premier obtained advice regarding the illegality of the present conspiracy in Ireland to render the enforcement of conscription in Ireland impossible?

Mr. Duke replied that the Government would be advised as the occasion demands on questions of law.

Mr. Newman drew attention to the fact that seventeen King's Counsel in Ireland had pledged themselves to resist conscription.

Mr. Duke replied that the Attorney General in Ireland was considering the matter.

### A MILLIONAIRE'S DEATH.

#### Suicide Rather Than Life In Germany.

#### London, April 30.

Mr. Frederick Brandauer, the millionaire pen manufacturer, has committed suicide by taking veronal at the Isle of Wight, where he was interned. He was recently notified of repatriation, but said that he would rather die than return to Germany. He left a letter saying that the agony of death was nothing compared with the agony of repatriation.

### AMERICA AND INTERNED ENEMY ALIENS.

#### Germany Must Pay For Their Keep.

#### London, April 30.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington the State Department announces that Germany, through the Swiss and Swedish Legations, must pay for the keep of enemy aliens interned in the United States and also their families.

A National Committee is being formed in order to raise subscriptions to assist law abiding enemy aliens who become objects for charity.

### GERMANY'S WAR PIONEERS IN RUSSIA.

#### London, April 30.

Germany demands the immediate release of all fit German war prisoners in Russia, while the sick will remain in Russia under the care of neutral physicians. Germany will only release unfit Russians.

### RUMOURED RESTORATION OF RUSSIAN MONARCHY.

#### The German Government's Inquiry.

#### London, April 30.

The German Government has taken up the Swedish press reports of disturbances in Petrograd and the restoration of the monarchy. Herr von Busche, the Foreign Under Secretary has telegraphed to Herr Irbach, the Ambassador at Moscow, and mentions the Swedish reports. He says that he has received a letter from Petrograd, dated April 13, stating that a monarchist pronouncement was imminent and that the Grand Duke Alexi and M.M. Gutchikoff, Milinkoff and Rodsianko are in Petrograd. Herr von Busche suggests that the reports are not improbable and asks for a telegraphic reply.

### POLITICAL CHANGES IN JAPAN.

#### May Lead to Intervention in Siberia.

#### London, April 30.

The Times' correspondent at Tokyo says that Baron Muto has been appointed Minister of the Interior in succession to Baron Kato, who announces that he will pursue a policy of aggression to Baron Motono. This is interpreted to mean that Japan is ready to intervene in Siberia, but must have a mandate from the Powers and an absolutely free hand. The resignation of the Cabinet is believed to be imminent and a Coalition Ministry is probable.

### COSSACKS DEFEAT HUNGARIAN PRISONERS.

#### London, April 30.

The Times' correspondent at Peking says that the Siberian Cossack leader, M. Semenov, has defeated 500 armed Hungarian prisoners, who tried to prevent the junction of M. Semenov with another body of Cossacks.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### GERMANY AND HOLLAND.

#### German Cavalry Near Eschen.

#### London, April 30.

A message from Amsterdam says that strong detachments of German cavalry have been observed in the neighbourhood of Eschen, according to a Roostdaal correspondent of the Maasbode.

#### London, April 30.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bairo, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Air Ministry, replying to the debate on the Air Force, said that our air losses for the past month were practically the same as those for April 1917, when a similar activity reigned for air supremacy. German machines seen to crash were alone three-and-a-half times over those of last April. During the recent offensive our establishment of machines was never more than three short. (Cheers).

### INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE.

#### No Decision Yet Reached.

#### London, April 30.

No decision has been reached at the Conference of Anglo-American Laborites, as regards the international Peace Conference. The American Delegates have left on a visit to the Western Front, for which the Conference with British Laborites will be resumed.

### GERMAN CAMOUFLAGE REGARDING RUSSIA.

#### London, April 30.

The French newspapers are of opinion that the rumours of the restoration of Czarism in Russia is probably a German manoeuvre in order to discredit Russian pro-Entente personages. They point out that it is to the interest of Germany that trouble should arise in Petrograd in order to justify German intervention. It is suspected here that the German inquiry in Moscow regarding the events in Petrograd is merely camouflage, as it is asserted that the Germans are fully aware of what is happening in Petrograd.

### "GERMANY, THE ETERNALLY YOUNG."

#### London, April 30.

Writing in Der Tag Colonel Baddeck of the German General Staff urges against a peace without victory. He says:—"Whereas other European countries have passed the climax in their history, Germany is eternally young and newly invigorated and is admirably qualified with her Kultur to maintain the peace of the world. The future belongs to Germany as conquerors of the prize."

### AN ABSURD RUMOUR.

#### London, April 30.

Swedish newspapers print a telegram emanating from Berlin stating that the entire fleet of British transports is waiting in the English Channel to bring the British Army home in case of need. The Admiralty has informed Reuter that the report is absolutely without foundation.

### HERR HARDEN AND THE LICHNOWSKY MEMORANDUM.

#### London, April 30.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam Herr Harden, writing in the Zukunft, declares that no impartial court could condemn Prince Lichnowsky, whose memorandum contains no essential statement and no main idea which can be contradicted.

### NO MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS FOR FRANCE.

#### London, April 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the Executive of the French Socialist Party issued a manifesto deciding not to hold demonstrations on May Day. The manifesto says:—"German Imperialism is seeking to secure a crushing victory in the West similar to that in the East. Therefore, the primary duty of all citizens is to defend their country."

### VIBORG CAPTURED BY THE WHITE GUARDS.

#### London, April 30.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that the White Guards captured Viborg, which was the last strong fortress of the Red Guards. Nearly all the defenders were killed.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### THE AIR SERVICE RESIGNATIONS.

#### Discussion in the House of Commons.

#### London, April 28.

In the House of Commons in the debate on the Air Force estimates Lord Hugh Cecil strongly appealed to the Government to reinstate Sir David Henderson and Sir Hugh Trenchard. It was stated that Sir Hugh Trenchard was unwilling to receive advice from amateur strategists in the Cabinet. Mr. Lloyd George replied that the suggestion that any member of the War Cabinet had given Sir Hugh Trenchard such advice was entirely groundless and most offensive.

The Premier added that the Cabinet asked General Smuts, whose tact, sagacity and knowledge in the war nobody could doubt, to investigate whether Sir Hugh Trenchard's resignation should be accepted. General Smuts concluded that Sir Hugh Trenchard's special qualities were not being used to the best advantage. In his position on the Air Staff Sir Hugh Trenchard had rendered incalculable services to the Air Force but Sir William Weir did not doubt that General Sykes was better adapted for Staff work than Sir Hugh Trenchard. The Premier had every hope that Sir Hugh Trenchard's services would be retained in a position of considerable power in the Air Force. (Cheers). The Premier highly tributed the work of Lord Bothermer as chief of the Air Force which had emerged triumphantly from an unprecedented test. (Cheers).

Mr. Asquith declared that it was nonsense to say that Sir Hugh Trenchard had no organising power. It was very regrettable that no member of the War Cabinet communicated with Sir Hugh Trenchard during the fortnight in which the latter's resignation was pending.

Sir Edward Carson asked what position Sir Hugh Trenchard would have.

The Premier said Sir William Weir had asked the House not to press for a definition of the position at present.

(Continued on page 8.)

## "CHANGE HERE FOR INDIA."

Lord Denbigh on the "Clapham Junction of the East."

Lord Denbigh gave a lecture on "Germany's War Aim and the Danger of a Premature Peace" at the People's Palace, Mile End Road, to a large audience. The lecture was arranged by the National War Aims Committee, and was presided over by Lord Barnham.

There was, said Lord Denbigh, a great deal too much talk about British war aims. We had no war aims except to defeat the war aims of the Germans. If we talked more of the German war aims we should hear less about making peace by negotiation. The lecturer referred to the Germans' desperate efforts to capture the ports of Dunkirk, Calais, and Boulogne, and said that at the beginning of the war we had three extraordinary escapes. The first battle of Ypres was saved entirely by the hard fighting of the British Army. He explained how, by holding Calais, the Germans could lay down in ruins, all the Channel with mines and submarines, and cut off our Fleet from communication with the South. In such circumstances invasion of England would be inevitable.

Lord Denbigh passed on to show that the Near East is as important to us as the coast of Belgium. The Suez Canal he said, is the nerve centre of the British Empire, and it was Germany's plan to have Egypt and the canal at her mercy. She wanted to establish herself in the Near East, so as to command the road to India. Her main idea was to destroy the British Empire as a necessary step to obtaining the domination of the world. Hence the great scheme of Mittel Europa began to be preached, about fifteen years ago.

Referring to the importance of Aleppo, which he styled the "Clapham Junction of the East," Lord Denbigh said that the whole of that part was one of the most important strategic centres of the world. "The passenger of the future will get into a third-class carriage at Victoria labelled 'Cape Town,' and when he arrives at Aleppo, will hear the porter call out, 'Change here for India.'"

The lecturer explained Germany's scheme for constructing a series of canals to enable her to bring her light cruisers into the Sea of Marmora, behind the defences of the Dardanelles, where they could not be touched. Whenever she wanted to do so, she could then send out a large fleet of submarines into the Mediterranean, and make navigation impossible. If it were possible to do this, all the talk about Palestine being delivered from the Turks were so much "hot air."

A resolution, proposed by Sir Alfred Yeo, M.P., pledging the meeting to support the conduct of the war to a victorious conclusion, "so that liberty and justice may be established and permanent peace secured," was carried.

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### TO-DAY.

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Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

### TOMORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
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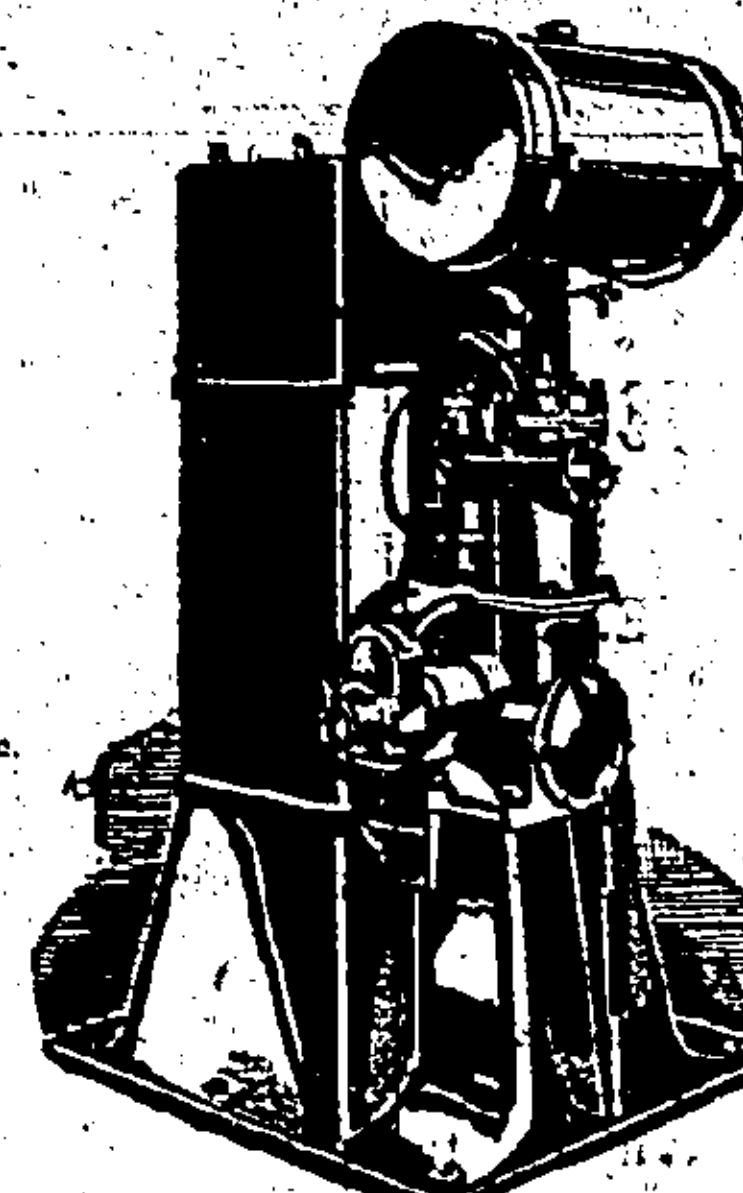
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## GENERAL NEWS.

## Author and Missionary.

Dr. Arthur Smith arrived re-  
cently in Shanghai on a short  
visit.

## Soldier's Death on the Line.

A soldier's body found on the  
line near Rhyll bore a pass from  
France to Rathfriland, Ireland, in  
the name of Private Edward  
Mera, 119034, attached Labour  
Company 190. He is supposed  
to have fallen from the train.

## Mr. J. E. Gibbons.

Mr. J. E. Gibbons, son of Mr.  
James Gibbons of Peking, has  
received his commission in the  
Royal Flying Corps after two  
years of flying. Mr. Gibbons,  
who joined up on his eighteenth  
birthday, till when he was refused  
was on the staff of the Kailan  
Mining Administration.

## Next Winter's Furs.

There is every prospect that  
next winter's furs will be ex-  
pensive. At the annual fur  
auction in St. Louis, U.S.A., the  
average price received for  
mink skins was 75 cents and  
many brought \$1.50 each. A few  
years ago these pelts sold for 5  
cents. Beaver sold for \$25 per  
skin and marten at the record  
price of \$57. Total sales were  
\$8,350,000.

## Japanese Princess' Marriage.

In the middle of May, says the  
Japanese Chronicle, Princess  
Fushimi Yasuko will be married  
to Mr. Asano Nagatsuke, grandson  
of Marquis Asano Chokun. The  
wedding expenses of the Princess  
will amount to about ¥70,000.  
¥10,000 being estimated for  
trunks (chest of drawers) and  
sagumochi (long trunk). ¥10,000  
for other small articles of furniture  
for personal use, and ¥50,000  
for wedding suits and other mis-  
cellaneous expenses.

## Old Age Pension Fraud.

For making false representa-  
tions to secure an old age pension,  
a farm labourer, named Thomas  
Steele, aged seventy-one, of  
Pallingston, near Dorechester, was  
fined £5, and his employer's son,  
George Fogg, was fined £10 for  
falsely representing that Steele's  
wages were only seven shillings  
weekly, whereas he actually  
received 12s. weekly in addition  
to overtime. It was stated that  
Steele's wages were to be reduced  
if he received the pension.

## A Sister of Mercy.

At the Church of St. John of  
Jerusalem, attached to the Con-  
vent and Hospital of St. John  
and St. Elizabeth, Grove End-  
road, N.W., Miss Elizabeth  
Stourton, daughter of the Hon.  
Mrs. Albert Stourton, received  
the religious habit in the Order  
of the Sisters of Mercy, members  
of which have charge of wounded  
soldiers in the Hospital and in  
St. Andrew's Hospital, Dollis  
Hill Lane. The ceremony was  
performed and the sermon pre-  
sented by the Rev. Father Bernard  
Vaughan, Miss Stourton's cousin.

## Extortionate Poultry Prices.

It is not thought likely that the  
Ministry of Food, that further  
concessions will be granted to  
poultryers, who are asking that  
a change may be made in the  
manner in which coupons are  
used for purchasing poultry. The  
opinion of the Ministry is that  
the poultryers reduce their price  
to a reasonable figure they will  
be able to sell their birds at a fair  
profit. It cannot be expected  
that the Food Controller will give  
a preference to poultry while the  
prices remain extortionate. To  
do so would be to render poultry  
a supplementary ration for the  
rich.

## £20 Fine for Using Cream

A fine of £20 was imposed at  
Brighton on Agnes Davis for  
infringement of the Cream Order.  
Davis, who occupied one  
floor of a house, gave the landlady  
a doctor's certificate enabling her  
to buy cream. Five pints were  
bought and made into trifles,  
milkshakes &c., which were  
served at a party. Frank  
Stanforth, Haggerstone, was  
at Oakville, Leicestershire, Police  
Court, fined with costs, 19  
guineas for killing two sheep on  
his farm and selling portions of  
meat, not being a registered  
retailer. J. Lohman, Birmingham,  
Highbury Park, N., was fined £21  
for selling rabbits above the  
maximum price. Macymona,  
Lid, Jersey, was fined £10 and 6d.  
for supplying rabbit pie made in  
violation to District residents.



THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

**A**PPPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to Walter Douglas Graham of Hongkong (deceased) a duplicate Certificate of sixty shares in the Company or other Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the original Certificate No. 899 for shares numbered 28775/28834 and dated 11th January 1909 has been lost or destroyed; AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

**M. MANUK**  
Secretary.

Dated 4th day of April, 1918.

**WANTED.**

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**The Hongkong Telegraph.**

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1918.

## CHINA'S CHAOTIC CONDITION.

As time passes, bringing with it a stream of evidence revealing the internal chaos of the Chinese Republic, one is almost driven to despair of any improvement in the governance of this people until an outside force is brought to bear upon those many factions and parties whose only achievement seems to be to increase the difficulties of the nation for which they all profess to have so much regard. The appeals that have been made by those who realise the greatness to which China could rise if only an ordered and coherent authority were established, seem to have fallen upon deaf ears, for at the present juncture China is torn between the activities of groups apparently determined to proceed to any lengths to achieve the schemes they have engineered. The Peking group, or rather groups, seem absolutely powerless to maintain order, and northern troops are fighting the southerners without any clear reason why. The points on which the northern and southern factions are divided would puzzle the most studious observer to accurately state, and it is beyond doubt that, if a reasonable tolerance were shown and the leaders conferred together, a settlement of the whole business would not be a very difficult matter. But to look for genuine motives in Chinese political intrigue is like looking for the proverbial needle in a stack of hay—a well nigh hopeless proposition. But the effects of the strife are far more apparent and the seriousness of them would, normal men are inclined to think, act as a deterrent, though there is little to prove that they are appreciated at their true value. On the other hand there is a reckless-ness which drives other nations to the opinion that it is only the personal glorification of the parties concerned that constitutes the motive.

The news that has been received this week from the north reveals that a very serious state of affairs exists. Not only are the opposing armies fighting and laying desolate the country and towns through which they pass, but there has grown up a disregard for the lives and property of foreigners not usual in China's internecine strife. Missionaries have been put in extreme danger, an American subject has been captured by brigands, and generally a state of lawlessness and disorder is prevalent, which, unless soon taken in hand and remedied, will entail China in consequences decidedly serious. Following the demands of America's officials the American citizen referred to has been released and the incident appears to have closed, at least for the present. It is to be sincerely hoped that there will be no repetition of this nature for there is enough international trouble in the world without China giving rise to fresh problems.

There is also a significant passage in the report from our Canton correspondent, who, in reporting on the bomb explosions which took place in the southern metropolis two days ago, mentioned that some Germans were employed at the building in which the explosions occurred. At the time of writing it is not known whether these individuals were concerned in the manufacture of the bombs; but the circumstances are such as to bring home with great force the often repeated advice, that every German remaining within the country should be interned and thus kept out of harm's way. It is not a very wide speculation which inclines some people to the belief that all the disruptions in China are not due to solely Chinese sources; and if the remaining Huns were incarcerated it would be interesting to see whether it would have any effect on the state of affairs. But this aside, it is time that China seriously set about the task of putting her house in order. The wisdom of this has been the theme of much writing and not a few speeches, but the truth of it is so evident that there is but to drive it home on every conceivable occasion. The great European war should have presented a wonderful chance to China to demonstrate her great potentiality, but the time has been frittered away in a hopeless confusion. When the task of safeguarding civilisation has been accomplished in the western hemisphere, there will follow a quickened effort all round to make progress in commercial prosperity and if China is not in a position to lend her grain aid in the work of rebuilding it is not outside the realm of possibilities that the great nations will demand a share in the controlling of those vast resources which lie within China's boundaries. Those who wish best for China live in hope of witnessing a great united nation, commercially prosperous and progressively controlled, but there will have to be a radical change on the part of her public men. Failing the exorcism of the greed and petty quarrels of these men, more effective and summary measures may come into operation, greatly regretted though they would be.

## Canton's Generosity.

Every one in Hongkong will have read with pleasure of the result which attended the appeal made to English residents in Canton and district for St. George's Day subscriptions for Allied War Funds. As will have been seen from the list published in our columns last night, giving the amount collected, there was a splendid response, which cannot fail to be extremely gratifying to the St. George's Day Committee and English people in Hongkong generally. One way and another, the residents in Canton have taken a very active and commendable interest in all things appertaining to the War Charities. When we consider that the number of Foreign residents is extremely small, one cannot help but wonder that they should have been so successful, as they certainly have. Besides many special efforts on behalf of war orphans, they have assisted in numerous other ways, the ladies having carried on a most active work in connection with their War Work Party. When the war is over those Foreigners resident in the Shamshu and elsewhere in Canton district will be able to rest satisfied that they did their "bit." We in Hongkong fully appreciate their ready generosity in response to this latest appeal as well as to the many that preceded it.

## Our Police Courts.

In a few weeks more we shall have the really hot weather with us again, and to our mind now is a very opportune time to jog the memories of those responsible for the conditions in the Police Courts to the state of affairs which has obtained there for many years, and which will never be remedied unless someone strongly protests. We refer to the shocking overcrowding that is permitted in the Courts. It is bad enough in the cooler months, but in summer it is a state of affairs which should not be tolerated for a moment. Crowds of Chinese, cause the air to become very much overheated. In addition to which the small pen, by courtesy given the name of dock, is more often than not filled with prisoners—the scum of Chinatown—who have not had a decent wash since the last time they were in goal. The faint breeze given by the fans, far from giving relief, only serves to further stir up the unhealthy atmosphere. Surely it would not be too much to expect that some check might be put on the number of spectators, and that prisoners be brought into Court as they are required.

## The Huns As Mischief-Makers.

There have of late been plenty of facts to prove that wherever Germans have settled, either in small or in large numbers, there they have indulged in some form or other of gross mischief making, and often something very much worse. They have done so with a total disregard of those commonly accepted obligations which the representatives of other nations have scrupulously observed. The mass of information that is now to hand bearing upon the truth of this statement forms a most damning indictment of the conduct of this detestable people. In the United States, in the Argentine and in Persia it has been the same; the Huns have abused every canon of decency, which it is the duty of those who sojourn in a foreign country to extend towards their hosts. Particularly flagrant have been the excesses committed in this respect by the German diplomatic corps, who not only have screamed against the authorities of Foreign countries, but have been, to put the matter mildly, violently abusive in their expressions regarding the people by whose kindness they were permitted to dwell in peace and tranquillity. Thus they referred to "those idiotic Yankees," considered the people of Argentina a set of simpletons and schemed to sink their shipping "without leaving a trace behind," and now the mild-mannered Persians are "Persian swine" and are being summarily up by other abusive epithets. Is this one wonders, the outcome of Germany's boasted and vaunted superior "culture?"

## DAY BY DAY.

IT IS NOT ALWAYS THE SQUAREST MEN WHO MOVE IN THE BEST CIRCLES.

### To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow's anniversary is that of John Galt, a one-time famous Scottish author, born May 2nd 1779.

### The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 1d.

### Pickpocket Sentenced.

A Chinese who was charged with the larceny of \$10 from a Chinese woman at West Point, was brought up on remand before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning. It was proved that the man had a previous conviction and had been banished. His Worship sentenced the man to nine months' hard labour.

### A Deserving Institution.

We have much pleasure in calling attention to the annual sale of work of the Victoria Branch of the Ministering Children's League. This year it is to be held in the Theatre Royal at 3.30 p.m. on the 8th instant instead of at the Helena May Institute. Tickets of admission, which include tea, can be obtained from the members.

### Victoria Theatre.

We would again call attention to the splendid film, entitled "From the Mountains to the Sea," which depicts the activities of the Italian Army at the Front, and which is to be screened at the Victoria Theatre to night in aid of Italian war charities. On Thursday evening the dramatic film entitled "A Noble Action" will again be shown at this theatre.

### Ricksha Coolie Robbed.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, two Chinese pleaded guilty to a charge of robbery with violence. It was stated by Inspector Angus that a ricksha coolie was returning from Shaukiwan early on Monday morning when he was stopped by three men. They seized him and threatened him with knives. A purse containing \$140 was stolen, the men later making off. The robbery was reported to the police and the two defendants were later arrested. The knives and the purse were found in their possession. His Worship adjourned the case.

### Opium Divan.

Twelve Chinese were charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with being concerned in an opium divan at 9, Wing Sing Street. Two of the men were charged with being principal tenants and the others with frequenting. It appeared that a raid was made on the premises, the defendants all being arrested. A large amount of paraphernalia was seized, including pipes, lamps, scales, etc. The raid was made by Inspector Grant and a number of Chinese police officers. The first defendant was fined \$50 and the remainder \$3 each.

## THE REAL WORLD WAR.

### What Krupp's Organ Feels.

Amsterdam, February 24.—"We now stand at the beginning proper of the world war," writes to day's *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung* in a two column article which is remarkable for its severe judgments on Germany's policy in the East and its gloomy view of the fruits of that policy. "Even if the present state of peace with Russia should pass into 'real' peace, it nevertheless, seems to us a modest gain, and too small for what has been lost. Even if our present minimum needs can be met from the soil of Lithuania and Courland, in ten years we shall have nine million more mouths to feed. We had no enmity with Russia, but now Russia conceals an enormous explosive force, and it must not be imagined that the gigantic success of Russian Socialism will have no consequences in Germany." "The reckoning with Great Britain remains inevitable," adds the writer.

## THE PEAK SCHOOL.

### Annual Distribution of Prizes.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Peak Club, the annual distribution of prizes in connection with the Peak School was held, and in spite of the extremely rainy weather there was a very large number of friends and parents present including His Excellency the Governor, Lady May and Miss Iris May. A most enjoyable entertainment was given during the afternoon by the children, nearly all taking part in "A Garland of Song," the solos being rendered in a delightful manner by the Misses A. Miller and G. Stedman, and Master J. Messer. Recitations were given by Miss Eileen Lammert, "I keep six honest serving men," T. Weston, "The Hump," K. Chapman, "The Laughing Brook," and D. Bowley with "The Cuckoo." A humorous recitation, "Puss and the Mouse," by Master D. Hogg, was very amusing. "The Marching Song," "The Summer Days are ended," and "The Cat," were three delightful musical items rendered by the children of the infant class. The pupils, in a chorus, sang "Welcome Sister," "Come in and rest friend" and "See the Daylight Slowly Waning." The Misses V. Butterfield and Angel Ormiston, sang in a charming manner "In the Pleasant Path." The whole entertainment went splendidly, and congratulations are due to Mrs. Main and her assistants for their work in preparing the pupils.

### The Report.

The report for the past year, read by Mr. E. Ralphs, Inspector of Schools, stated that the maximum enrolment was 58 (45 in 1916); the minimum enrolment, 37 (18 in 1916); and the average attendance, 44 (29 in 1916). The cost of each unit in average attendance was \$71.98 (\$151.40 in 1916). Although the attendance is improving the average daily attendance, as compared with the enrolment, is low. This is accounted for by the fact that many families leave the Colony during the summer months. The attendance during the winter months is very satisfactory.

The school has now completed its fourth year, and continues to make progress. There has been no case of infectious disease throughout the year. The staff was increased early in the year, and has recently been further strengthened by the appointment of a fifth assistant Mistress. Three more classrooms have also been made available, so that the children are now taught under the best conditions, with liberal staff and accommodation making possible a better classification, and consequently, better educational results. The work done is generally satisfactory. French is good, especially in the upper classes. The senior girls are now being prepared for the Oxford Local Examinations. Discipline in all the classes continues to be very good. Drill and organised games are popular. The space in front of the school has been cleared and concreted, making the ground much more suitable for use as a playground. The annual sports were held in April in the grounds attached to the Hon. Mr. Severn's residence. The children subscribe to a fund by which they support a prisoner of war in Germany, and many of them assisted on Rose Day, Heather Day, and St. George's Day.

### The Prize List.

The prizes were distributed to the successful pupils by Lady May, who was presented with a basket of flowers by Miss Wendy Jenkin and Master D. Hogg.

The following was the prize list:—

### Lower Remove.

Annie Miller.—Arithmetic and algebra, grammar, and special form prize.  
Veronica Butterfield.—Reading and recitation.  
Gwen Stedman.—Composition and dictation, and drill.  
Angel Ormiston.—French.  
Esmé Scott-Harston.—Geography and history.

### Form III.

John Lander.—Geography and general progress.

## CRICKET.

At Happy Valley, on the 29th instant, the R. E. defeated S. C. R. G. A. in the final for the S. C. Cricket Shield. The R. E. batted first, making 73, and the S. C. were all out for 33. C. Q. M. S. Reakes making the "bat trick" with the last three balls of the match, upsetting the wicket each time.

### R. E.

Sgt. McGregor, c Barradale, b Bains	1
C. Q. M. S. Reakes, c Vent, b Graham	9
Opl. Adams, c Desborough, b Graham	24
Spr. Waller, b Bains	24
L. Opl. Pascoe, b Graham	3
Spr. Gordon, st. Sharman, b Graham	0
Spr. Osborne, run out	2
Spr. Millard, b Bains	1
S. Sgt. Crippwell, c Bains, b Graham	11
Spr. Clarke, b Bains	0
Opl. Heath, not out	4
Extras	14
Total	73

### Bowling.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gr. Bains	15	2	42	4
Opl. Graham	14	2	17	5
88 Co. R.G.A.				
Gr. Cooper, b Crippwell	6			
Gr. Sharman, b Reakes	2			
Br. Drummond, b Reakes	11			
Gr. Bains, b Crippwell	1			
Opl. Graham, b Reakes	1			
Mr. Gr. May, c Clarke, b Crippwell	2			
Gr. Smith, not out	2			
Sgt. Desborough, b Crippwell	7			
Sgt. Tipper, b Reakes	3			
Sgt. Vent, b Reakes	0			
Gr. Barradale, Reakes	0			
Total	33			

### Bowling.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. Q. M. S. Reakes	6	4	16	6
S. Sgt. Crippwell	6	0	17	4

### Complimentary Dinner.

On the 15th inst., the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai entertained at dinner the Hon. Thos. Sammons, Judge Lobingier, officers of the American Consulate, the Chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce in China, the President and members of the Committee of the American Association, Mr. Ivan Chen, and a number of other American friends.

Jim Messer.—Arithmetic and algebra.  
Billy Dunbar.—Composition and dictation, special Scripture prize—presented by the Rev. Copley Moyle.

Form II.  
Hilda Butterfield.—Writing and composition and needlework.  
Betty Hammond.—Arithmetic, and algebra and grammar.  
Jack Miller.—Reading and recitation.

David Ellis.—French and arithmetic.  
Alfred Lammert.—General progress.

Class VI.  
Ben Humphreys.—Writing.  
Henry Butterfield.—Reading and spelling.  
Alec Pearce.—Writing.

Ronald Armstrong.—Arithmetic.  
Gordon Barnett.—Exceptional progress.

Brian Adams.—Reading.  
Eileen Lammert.—Reading and spelling.  
Gordon Chatham.—Arithmetic.

Tony Winslow.—2nd Arithmetic.  
William Hancock.—French.  
Pamela Harston.—Reading.

Class VII.  
Charles Butterfield.—Form prize.  
Edward Wolfe.—Reading.

Hugh Lander.—French.  
Raeel MacIntyre.—Arithmetic.  
Tom Osborn.—Writing.  
Bobbie Kent.—Writing.

Class VIII.  
Heath Messer.—Writing.  
Duncan Campbell.—Recitation.

Frank Campbell.—Progress in reading.  
Rita Malkin.—Reading.  
Laughton Leek.—Reading.  
Wendy Jenkin.—Writing.  
Infants.  
Donald Hogg.—Sum.  
Dicky Bowley.—Recitation.

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mrs. Grace Scott Thoms Anderson, 71, Harrington Gardens, E. W., recently left by her will to the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, eleven water-colour sketches made by her husband on the borders of China when on the first Yunnan Expedition; nine Aino pictures, illustrative of the feast and employments of that race, pictures which were purchased by Mr. Anderson when among the Ainos of Yezo; and two circular pictures from an ancient temple at Nara, Japan.

Probably no historian that ever lived collected his material on such an extensive scale as Mr. Herbert Howe Bancroft, the American historian, whose death is just reported. He spent a large proportion of the profits of his lucrative bookelling business in San Francisco on the work of amassing information for his history of the Pacific Coast. Not only did he travel all over the world for this purpose, but he employed scores of copyists in searching national archives at places as far apart as Mexico City and Petrograd. At the same time, agents attended private and public sales in the chief cities of Europe. One example will illustrate his pertinacity in this quest. In the office of the United States Surveyor General at San Francisco were 300 volumes of important documents which he wished to study. He was not allowed to borrow them, so he rented a room adjoining those of the Surveyor General, who consented to regard the volumes while there and under his control as still in his office. Then a dozen Mexican copyists and "epitomists" were set to work, and the direction of one of Mr. Bancroft's experts, who went carefully through the whole mass of documents, marking what was to be copied entire, copied in part, or summarised.

Mr. Bancroft was a great believer in the employment of assistants in historical writing. "Why," he asked, "should the author insist on doing everything himself?—a procedure which would compel the shipmaster to say, 'How shall I know this vessel to be safe unless I lay every plank?' or the railroad builder, 'Unless I drive every spike how shall I vouch for it?' When he had completed his collection—amounting to 60,000 volumes—Mr. Bancroft employed thirty men on indexing it as if it were one book.

Nowadays (says a Home contemporary) the threat of a tramway strike causes no little concern. Yet until 1881 they managed to do without this mode of travelling. George Francis Train, their pioneer in London, met with fierce opposition from the omnibus proprietors when he obtained permission to lay tramway lines from Marble Arch to Bayswater, from Victoria to Westminster Abbey, and from Westminster Bridge to Kennington Gate. He avers that "the bus-drivers tried in every possible way to wreck their vehicles on the rails. They were often successful, and there were many accidents of this sort. The excitement increased greatly with every foot of track laid down." Finally, a boy was killed by a tramcar, and Train was arrested for manslaughter. "The accident was unavoidable," he writes, "but there was a great deal of feeling about it. The bill to authorise tramways was defeated in Parliament by a few votes, and I had to abandon the fight in London."

A good many of us, writes a correspondent to the *Daily Chronicle*, have been disappointed in the result of many "highly recommended" food economies suggested by experts, and it would appear, in experts as well. But one tip is really worth knowing, and that is the butter increase tip. "You 'cream' your butter in the ordinary way, and then work up with it a certain quantity of fresh milk. The amount of milk to be used depends upon the consistency you like your butter to be. It can easily be increased in weight fifty per cent., and it goes as far, and spreads more easily, than the original butter. Moreover, the flavor is improved, particularly if a very little salt be added. There is real economy in this, and it is also, rather a pretty experiment."







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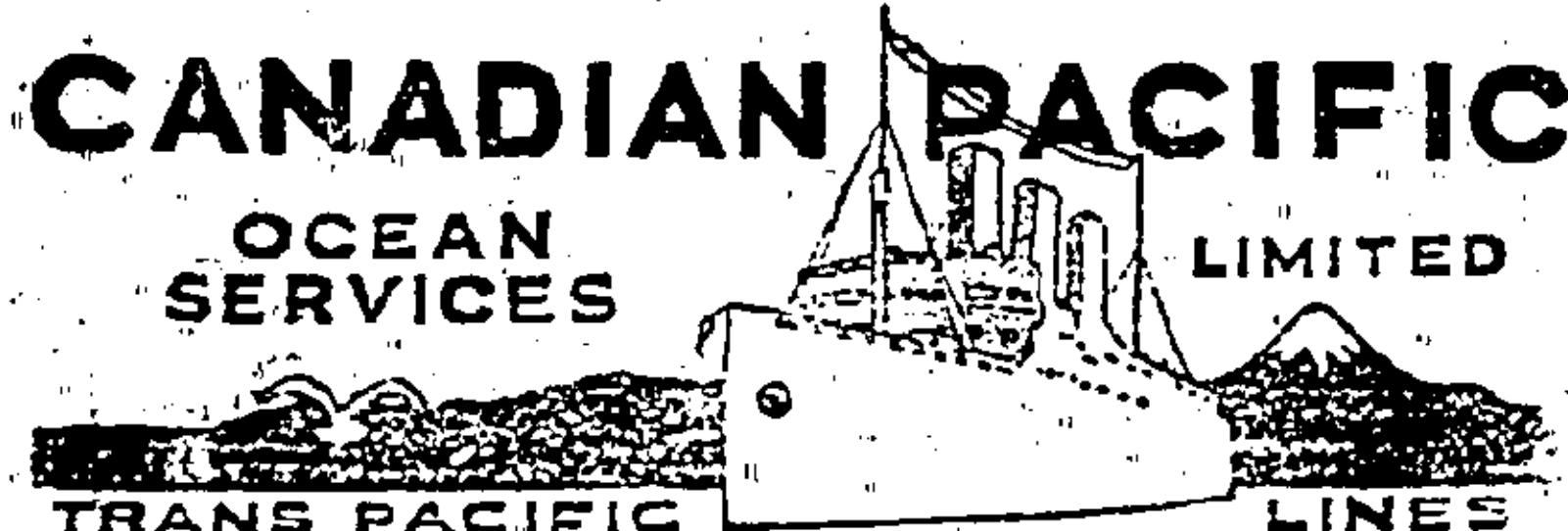
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	"Nikko Maru" T. 9,600	SATUR., 15th June, at 11 a.m.
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Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Sewa Maru," "Kashima Maru," & "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

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"Suwa Maru" WED., 15th May, at 11 a.m.  
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VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	18,000	24th May.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	8th June.
TENYO MARU	22,000	29th June.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	16th July.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Middle of May.
KIYO MARU	17,200	Early July.
ANTO MARU	18,500	Early September.

Ships are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.  
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

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KING'S BUILDINGS.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between  
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.  
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.  
Subject to change without Notice.  
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.  
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a fully qualified surgeon.  
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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STEAM PACKET  
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"  
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED  
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.Please Apply to  
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## SHIPPING

## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Tamsui	2nd May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	4th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	7th May at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Kueichow	9th May at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong May 1, 1918.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between  
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
---------	------	----------------------	------------------------	-----

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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Telephone No. 1574.

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HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 7th May at noon.
Hailan	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 10th May at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,  
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wosang	Thur., 2nd May at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur., 2nd May at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 3rd May at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 10th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sat., 11th May at d'light.

Returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other ports in accordance with requirements.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Katat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dars. TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiaoow.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

Canadian-Australasian Line.  
The Canadian-Australasian Line, of Vancouver, B.C., has secured steamers to take the place of the cargo ships lost since the war started. Two of the Company's small steamers are to be put on the Sydney-Vancouver run, besides two steamers that have been in the Persian Gulf trade and a Norwegian steamer.

South Sea Service.

Owing to the requisitioning of Dutch steamers, representing a carrying capacity of about 29,000 tons a month, the Taiyo Kaifu Company and the Yamashita Steamship Company are going to increase their steamers in the South Sea service. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha will also increase its service in these waters. The Yamashita K.K. which opened a South Sea service at the end of last year has decided to cancel its regular run for the time being from some cargo consideration. The shipping firm, however, will maintain an irregular service till things sufficiently improve to warrant the resumption of a regular service.—"Manchuria Daily News."

Swatow Shipping.

The total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at Swatow during the quarter which ended in September, 1917, was 424 vessels of 499,036 tons, a decrease from the same quarter in 1916 of 152 vessels and 205,633 tons. The percentages were 61.8 per cent. Chinese, 5.6 per cent. Dutch 4.8 per cent. Norwegian and 0.8 per cent. Portuguese.

Amoy Shipping.

During the quarter which ended in September, 1917, the total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at Amoy was 296 vessels of 366,172 tons, a decrease from the same quarter in 1917 of 85 vessels and 141,008 tons. The percentages of the various flags were 44.2 per cent. British; 35.2 per cent. Japanese; 12.7 per cent. Dutch; 5.2 per cent. Chinese; 2.4 per cent. American and 0.3 per cent. Portuguese.

Blue Book Rates.

The Government, it is understood, has placed in the hands of a Glasgow firm of chartered accountants the case for, and the figures relating to, the proposed increase of Blue Book rates presented by the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. After the accountants have checked, analysed and reported on the case, the question of raising the rates will be considered. Shipowners, however, feel that the case presented is unanswerable.

Two Captains.

When the schooner W. J. Pirrie left San Francisco recently for South American ports she carried two captains in order to conform with the new Chilean regulation which prescribes that vessels of Chilean registry must have a Chilean captain and two-thirds Chilean crew aboard. As the vessel is American managed it was decided that an American skipper also should be sent on the voyage, each skipper to take command in their respective home ports.

A Useful Society.

The British and Foreign Sailors' Society has, during the past year, given assistance as follows: Number of men assisted, 22,977; number of meals provided, 90,711; approximate cost (board and lodging), £5,360 10s. 5d.; number of articles of clothing provided (including purchases), 62,331; bills incurred for boots and clothing purchased, £4,546 8s. 5d.; railway warrants provided, 3,465; cost, £2,976 6s. 11d.; expenditure for prisoners of war for 1917, £10,892.

Kobe-Shanghai Line.

The steamers on the line have been reinforced in view of the marked development of the trade. The service had been run by two steamers with the aggregate of 310,522 tons a year, but has been reinforced by two more, giving a total of 364,728 tons a year. The balance between the decrease on the Yokohama-Shanghai line and the increase on the Kobe-Shanghai line consists in an increase by some 30,000 tons a year. The Yokohama-Shanghai route is to be run by the S.S. Yamashiro Maru, Kasuga Maru, and Chikugo Maru every a fortnight, and is to call at Nagoya or Yokohama every third outward and inward trip. The Kobe-Shanghai service is to be run by the S.S. Kumano Maru, Omi Maru, Yawata Maru, and Chikuzen Maru twice weekly.

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## "UNWRITTEN LAW."

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in a columnar fashion. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list includes names such as "John Smith", "Mary Jones", and "Robert Brown", along with their respective addresses.

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## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)  
THE WESTERN FRONT.

## Furious Enemy Bombardments.

London, April 29.  
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on the 29th April, says: Last night there was intense, almost ceaseless, hostile artillery activity in the north where great concentrations of howitzers and field batteries maintained hurricane bombardments of wide sections of the Allied front practically all the way from La Bassée to the south of Houthulst Forest. The Germans also kept up a furious fire for nearly three hours on the front from Vimy to Lens. This morning the bombardments were renewed on our line south of Voormezele, and the French positions in the vicinity of Loos were plastered with explosive shrapnel. Our troops around Ypres several times signalled for artillery support. After dawn a tremendous bombardment points almost to the certainty that the Germans will attempt to advance here. Yesterday enemy armoured cars were very active over Mont-Bouge, from where it seems certain the Germans intend trying to push westward from Kemmel. In the south things were fairly quiet throughout the night. Documents we have recently captured show that the Germans counted upon developing a regular drive towards the coast, the time table of which has altogether gone to pieces. A certain division was due to be at Montesta on the 28th April. This division, instead of going forward, moved backwards to rest and refit.

## A Fresh American Sector.

London, April 29.  
Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters states that an American force has entered the line along the French battle-front under a French command, in which all ranks have supreme confidence. This American sector is receiving more than the normal shelling.

## Futile Enemy Attacks at Hangard Wood.

London, April 29.  
A French communiqué says: The Germans at night time attempted several attacks on Hangard wood. Our fire stopped all attempts. There was great reciprocal artillery firing from Villers Bretonneux to the Luce and between Leuzancy and Noyon. Detachments penetrated the enemy lines in the region of Corbeny, towards Courcy, on the right of the Meuse and in Upper Alsace and brought back prisoners. There was very lively artillery firing on the front from Fossees wood to Caurettes wood.

## WHAT GERMANS THINK OF THE PERSIANS.

London, April 30.  
Reuter learns that a number of documents lately discovered in Persia demonstrate that, like the German agents in the United States who described their American hosts as "idiotic Yankees" the German emissaries in Persia had the utmost contempt for the "Persian swine" and the country wherein they were intruding. Most of these documents are letters written by Herr Wustrow, German Vice-Consul at Shiraz, to Herr Wassmuss, German ex-Vice-Consul with a roving commission to stir up trouble against the British along the Persian Gulf. In one letter Herr Wustrow writes, "I always think of jellfish when I look at these people." In another, "What good to us is the silly jabber with which the leaders of a nation who are below even the usual Persian level stuff us up. This scum can only be tamed by force." In a third letter he said, "How nice it would be to recoup our losses from English property here but the Persians did the work and I must avoid the impression that we wish to utilize their patriotic fervour for our own ends." Another extract reveals the game of the German officials, "You offered me not one but two thousand Tumans—one thousand for agitation purposes and the other for a certain purpose." A letter from Doctor Niedersmeyer calls the Persians incredibly gross swine and complains that after "we had doctored more than six thousand Persian swine as a doctor I have been kept nine months connected by this scum of a people."

## THE ARMY COUNCIL.

## A New Vice-President.

London, April 29.  
The Press Bureau announces that Lord Milner has appointed Mr. Ian Macpherson as Vice-President of the Army Council and Acting Deputy War Secretary. Mr. Macpherson will thus be able to render him much-needed assistance in dealing with the administrative business of the War Office.

## THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

London, April 29.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Hewine stated that the date of the Imperial Conference has not yet been settled. A list of questions for discussion was a matter for the Conference.

## GERMANY THREATENING RUSSIA.

Washington, April 29.  
The State Department learns that Germany is sending to Russia a big commission to present demands regarding an exchange of prisoners. Failing compliance with this German threats to occupy Petrograd.

## COLONIAL GOVERNORSHIPS.

London, April 29.  
Brigadier General Sir William Manning, K.C.M.G. (Governor of Jamaica since 1913), has been appointed Governor of Ceylon vice Sir John Anderson deceased.  
Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G. (Governor of Barbadoes since 1910) succeeds Sir William Manning at Jamaica.  
Lieut.-Colonel Charles O'Brien, C.M.G. (Governor of Seychelles since 1912) succeeds Sir Leslie Probyn as Governor of Barbadoes.

KAISER'S AIDS CON-  
DEMNEED.Pan-German Paper Mourns  
"Bismarck the Incomparable."

With sarcastic comment the *Vorwaerts* reprints the following "tribute" paid to Kaiser Wilhelm on the occasion of his birthday on January 27 by the *Deutsches Volkswort*, one of the most rabid organs of the Pan-Germans and big munition makers.

It has heretofore been the fate of the Government of Kaiser Wilhelm II, now thirty years old, that men were not placed at the head of the Government in this empire and in Prussia who would have carried on Bismarck's policy with firm and intelligent hands.

The Government of our Kaiser began with Bismarck, the incomparable, the one who could not be replaced in office. But Bismarck had to go. Since then Nemesis has guided the fortunes of his successors and their generally anti-Bismarck policy.

"May the German Imperial Throne be eaved for all time from the sad fate of wretched weakness characteristic of that incurable dilettante and romantic person, King Friedrich Wilhelm VI, who was obliged to doff his hat before the fallen fighters on the barricades, the forerunners of the Red international. It was his misfortune that he—in contrast to his brother, Kaiser Wilhelm I—could not place great men at his side as co-workers, bear with them and let them manage things as they pleased.

## THE DEPORTATION CASE.

To-day's Proceedings.

Before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), and the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. E. J. Gompertz), the hearing of the case was resumed at the Supreme Court this morning in which Li Hong Mi is proceeding against the Government, seeking for the annulment of a deportation order made against him by the Governor in Council.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson), again appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General, and the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., for the Crown, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Sharp, continuing this morning, said it was patent that the Governor-in-Council could not have considered that the fourth allegation was established. Referring to the allegations against the S.O.A.'s, warning to plaintiff, that the evidence of witnesses, who he was unable to name at the enquiry, might be discounted, Mr. Sharp said, that in reply to the S.O.A., plaintiff replied he had two witnesses, but could not remember any more. Mr. Hallifax did not say the evidence of witnesses would be discounted, but said it might.

Mr. Hallifax said plaintiff's demeanour and rejoinder clearly showed his recognition that this might be so. The warning was a most reasonable one and in the plaintiff's interests. He (Mr. Sharp) submitted that it was obviously right and reasonably necessary that a person should be deportable who had been guilty of several wrongful acts. The Governor-in-Council must receive the report of the S. O. A. and the report must contain the questions and answers. Where the case was a course of misconduct they must essentially be referred to in the questions and answers because the questions and answers before the Court must cover the matter which the Governor-in-Council dealt with. In the present case the Court must assume that there was proper and sufficient evidence to support the allegations. The Court must also assume that this evidence justified and only justified the practical allegations framed upon it.

Mr. Pollock—Your Lordships are not enquiring into the merits of the case. What I am asked to do is a very cool thing. Although the evidence for the prosecution is not only held from us, but from the Court, their Lordships were being asked to enquire into the merits of the case.

Mr. Sharp said he was arguing from the point of view that certain allegations were not properly framed, because one of them is general and the other two surviving ones were particular. They felt the right view was that their Lordships must assume that proper evidence existed in support of these allegations, and their Lordship must all assume that these reports justified the particular allegations framed up on it.

This afternoon evidence was given by Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese affairs, who stated that he had been a member of the Executive Council since 1912. The Deportation Ordinance of 1912 imposed statutory duties on the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. On November 15, last, he first heard of the arrest of the plaintiff, Mr. Leo D'Almeida, reporting the matter to him. Mr. D'Almeida asked about bail and witness telephoned to the Hon. O.S.P. asking for the defendant to be sent down for an examination as soon as possible. The object was to facilitate the granting of bail. In the usual way it was not always possible to examine a man arrested for deportation on the same day. When the plaintiff was brought down the statutory questions were put to him. No objection was raised and plaintiff answered the questions quite voluntarily. The European police sergeant was asked to wait outside the office. Witness gave instructions for a police magistrate to be obtained so that bail might be considered. Plaintiff understood the questions quite well. During the reading of the allegations the plaintiff asked for

HONGKONG POLICE  
RESERVE.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin C.B.E., state:—

## Parades.

Units will Parade at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. as detailed below. Uniform, Helmets and Spikes. Men on police duty will not attend.

Monday, May 6th.—No. 2 Platoon, under own Commander.

Tuesday, May 7th.—No. 1 Platoon, under own Commander.

Wednesday, May 8th.—No. 2 Company under Company Commander.

Thursday, May 9th.—No. 3 Company, Ambulance, Buglers and Drummers under own Chief Inspector.

## Service Rifles.

Members of Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons will draw their Rifles from Armory between the hours of 5 and 5.30 p.m. on the date of the parade of their respective units, as ordered above.

## No. 1 Section.

Crown Sergeant 683 Ford will take charge of No. 1 Section as from this date, vice Crown Sergeant 791 Butterfield, promoted.

## Equipment.

Equipment Vouchers for Summer Uniform and Boots have been issued to the respective Contractors in favour of the men whose names have been submitted.

Band Practices, 6.15 p.m.  
Friday, May 3rd; Wednesday, May 8th; and Tuesday, May 14th. All existing exemptions granted to members of this unit are hereby cancelled.

## Property Sale.

Mr. H. A. Lammert, yesterday conducted the sale of certain leasehold property at No. 116, Des Vaux Road, West. Though the attendance was small, the bidding was spirited, and ultimately the property changed hands at \$25,600.

The restoration of several small points, and later demonstrated that he was perfectly satisfied. If a copy of the allegations had been asked for one would have been given. A copy was later furnished. At the interview plaintiff did not ask for legal assistance, but witness would have refused permission had such been asked. It was the practice to never allow it. They were also not allowed to see legal advisers while under control before the interview. Asked if he had any witnesses the plaintiff mentioned two and witness advised him to think carefully as witnesses mentioned later would not be of the same value. He said he knew that quite well. Later the plaintiff was advised that witness was willing to interview him further. During his term of office as Secretary for Chinese Affairs it was not usual to disclose to the proposed deportee the evidence on which the allegations were based. The only exceptions were where the evidence was all police. A man was not allowed to confront and question witness or know who the witnesses were. A man was never taken before the Governor-in-Council, or allowed to appear by counsel or solicitor. It had often been the practice to include more than one offence in the allegations. It was very rare that a deportee was present at the examination of witnesses called by him. The plaintiff did not ask to be present when Mr. Potter was making his statement. Questioned by Mr. Pollock, witness said that special efforts were made to obviate the necessity of the plaintiff spending a night in goal. He (Mr. Hallifax) did not know who actually framed the charges. He was not at liberty to state the exact time he received the reports on which the charges were framed, but he received them all before the arrest. He knew that the plaintiff was in Government employ for a great many years, and in receipt of a pension. Witness thought it was reasonable that a general charge should be made, and that a man should be asked to reply to the charges without knowing the evidence against him. It was reasonable in view of the circumstances. The case is proceeding.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

## WANTED: A BABY SHOW.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Dear Sir:—If you have any spare space will you kindly let me have a couple of inches.

To read about people fussing over cats and dogs and wailing because no one has any criticisms to offer, makes one think that Critic got the worst of a deal. If people were more interested in having a baby show and raising them for the next show, Critic would then have something to growl about if it put up as poor an exhibition as the Cat and Dog Show.

Let us have a baby show and see how many more babies there are than Cats and Dogs. Critic would then have something to growl about, if it didn't show up better than a Cat and Dog Show.

Yours for the babies.

A RAPA.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1918.

## THE MONTH OF MAY.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The month of May is universally called by the Catholics the "Month of Mary" because since early days this particular month has been wholly consecrated to the devotion of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Mother of God. During this month it has also been the practice in all the Catholic homes to erect a shrine or altar, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the whole family being gathered together daily to render special homage by reciting prayers and hymns.

Special Services are held in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, every evening at 6 o'clock, when the virtues of Mary are preached upon by the Rector of the Church, followed by the singing of the Litanies of the Blessed Virgin, concluding with the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. This special devotion has spread with great rapidity all over the world, even amongst poor, and in their humble cottages one will see them praying, when the bells of "Ave Maria" are tolled in their parish churches.

The beautiful grotto at the rear of the St. Joseph's Church, will no doubt attract many devotees during this month, to honour the beautiful image of our Lady of Lourdes, which is a rare relic of the statue, in the grotto of Massabielle in Lourdes (France). It is visited by crowds of pilgrims from every part of the world.

## The Spotted Fever Outbreak.

The number of cases of cerebro-spinal fever reported during the past two days has been eight, three of these being from the city and five from other districts. There were six deaths, all Chinese. There has also been reported during the same period one case of bacillary plague and one case of enteric fever, both being fatal.

## Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Colonial Government \$300.00; Eastern Extension Telegraph by \$500.00; China and Japan Telephone and Electric Coy. \$153.94.

## British Empire Medalist Imprisoned.

Samuel John Bide, who holds the Medal of the Order of the British Empire, awarded for bravery shown while performing very dangerous work in a London shell-filling factory, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for stealing property belonging to the Munitions Ministry.

"THE CRAVING OF  
HABIT."

Sir C. Bathurst on Health and Food Shortage.

Sir Charles Bathurst, M.P., addressing a meeting of Glamorgan agriculturists at Swansea said the farmers' duty was nothing less than saving the country from starvation. It was unreasonable to ask farmers to put their backs and money into the additional cost of increased production unless consumers were restrained from eating more than health and efficiency demanded. Our consumption per head of population was still about 50 per cent. of Germany and double that of Austria-Hungary and Turkey, so we were a long way from starvation on our present ration. Never, according to official returns, was the health of the nation better than it was to-day which was evidence that some had been eating more food than was conducive to good health. The craving of habit was often mistaken for the craving of hunger.

If the consumer had got to alter his habits from necessity, it was even more essential that farmers should change theirs. The British farmer was a most individualistic and conservative man. The farmer hated Government interference, and no blame to him. He disliked all changes in his methods, even though some were to his own ultimate advantage. Still, like all connected with the land, the British farmer was patriotic to the backbone and was prepared to sacrifice as much as any other class for the good of the country and the winning of the war.

There was danger of us losing the war by thinking too much of after the war, but unless the war was won there would be no after-the-war for any of us worth having. To supply the essential needs of the nation in 1918 and 1919, and to avoid the risk of famine, it was desirable that another one million acres should be sown during the next few weeks, with spring corn or potatoes, not forgetting suitable fringe crops to take the place of imported foodstuffs, particularly for cattle and pigs.

There was some apprehension that there would not be enough sugar for the conversion of home-grown fruit into jam, but he had every reason to believe there would be, though he could not tell them anything certain, as the scheme for jam production in 1918 was still being worked out by the Ministry of Food.

## TERRORISM IN RIGA.

Social Democrats Killed and Wounded by the Germans.

Wolmar (near Riga), February 28.—According to information furnished by comrades who have fled from Riga, we communicate to you the following facts as to the situation at Riga. In the early days of January ten Social Democrats were arrested and imprisoned at Riga. On Feb. 6, with the object of supporting the revolutionary movement of the proletariats of Germany and Austria, a demonstration of the Social Democrats took place, and the German Militia killed eight of the participants and wounded many others.

The Lettish Social Democrats are now an illegal political party. During the German occupation it has issued 16 different appeals and proclamations. For distributing these the offenders have been sentenced—one to eight years' hard labour, two to two years' hard labour, and one to three years' hard labour. Now such offences are to be punished with death. The situation is terrible. Details will be sent by letter. F. K. (President of the Wolmar "Soldier" Council of Soldiers' Delegates).

## Woman Suffrage in Canada.

The Canadian Government will introduce a Woman Suffrage Bill in the forthcoming session of Parliament.

EFFECTS OF VERONAL ON  
INSOMNIA-PATIENTS.

Disputed \$1,000 Claim on Victim's Life Policy.

Veronal, the drug often used to promote sleep, figured largely in a case before Mr. Justice McCardie. The Yorkshire Insurance Company, of York, resisted a claim for \$1,000 by Mrs. Maud Lillian York, a widow, of Ravenscourt Park, London, on the life policy of Robert Smith, of Newcastle.

Mr. Smith was passed as a first class life by the company's medical officer, and he died within three months of the policy being taken out from an accidentally taken overdose of veronal. The company disputed liability, on the ground that Mr. Smith had not disclosed that he was suffering from heart trouble and insomnia and that he was addicted to the excessive use of veronal.

The case has already been heard before Mr. Justice Darling, but the jury were unable to agree.

Mr. Smith, said Mr. Tindal Atkinson, K.C., for plaintiff, was a man of fine physique, and there was not the slightest ground for suggesting that at the time of his insurance he knew he suffered from heart affection. There was no doubt that he suffered from sleeplessness, but that was not a disease. The coroner's jury inquiring into his death returned a verdict of death from misadventure.

Dr. Rishop, who attended Mr. Smith in 1916, after he had been rejected by an insurance society, said he found him sound in every organ. He was puzzled to know why he had been rejected. If veronal were taken in sensations were not pleasing, like those of opium. It had no actual fascination, and did not produce pleasing hallucinations and dreams, as in the case of opium. When he examined Mr. Smith in 1916 he was not suffering from the effects of veronal.

Sir James Mackenzie said he had found benefit derived from the use of veronal in cases of obstinate sleeplessness, and when used properly he had never seen any ill effects from it. There was no craving for it as with alcohol. The hearing was adjourned.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS  
OF HUNAN.

A correspondent writes from Changsha stating that before the arrival of the rebels the financial conditions of that province were already most unsatisfactory; and according to the latest investigation there is now an amount of more than \$90,000,000 unnegotiable notes in circulation there. When General Tan Hsueh-ming came he at once issued an amount of \$17,000,000 military notes in the name of the Military Inspector General of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and treasury bonds to the amount of \$2,700,000, which were forced upon the better class of people for circulation in the market. In Hangchow there is in the market an amount of more than \$3,000,000 notes of the Bank of China, Kwangsi. The total amount of both negotiable and unnegotiable notes in circulation is enormous. When Tan Hsueh-ming retreated from Changsha he took away with him the machine, etc., of the Bank of China for printing notes, so that he could continue to issue any amount of Bank of China notes. Before the retreat, the Southern troops set the Mint on fire, causing serious loss to the Central Government. Since the arrival of General Chang Ching-yao, no efforts have been spared to improve the financial condition of the province, but owing to the lack of funds he can effect very little. He has telegraphed to the Central Government requesting that an amount of \$3,000,000 be sent to him without delay. The foreign Banks in Hunan have been unable to secure silver dollars, and all remittances have been paid in local notes, which are worth only 20 per cent. their face value. The people have refused to accept the depreciated value of the silver dollar. —*Foreign Daily News*.



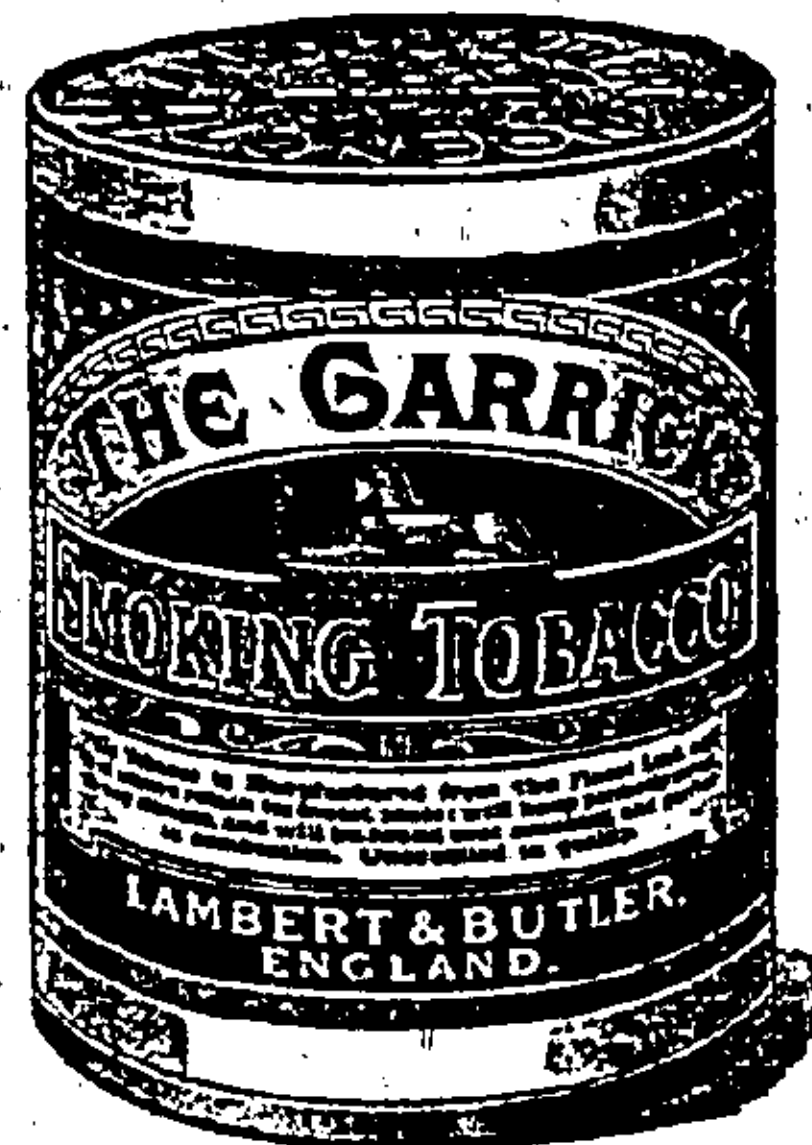




# THE "GARRICK"

Tobacco and Cigarettes.

ABSOLUTELY  
UNEXCELLED



ALWAYS  
RELIABLE



MANUFACTURED

BY

LAMBERT & BUTLER

ENGLAND.



SOLD BY ALL TOBACCONISTS.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. LTD.

## NOTICES.

CANTON INSURANCE  
OFFICE LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH  
ORDINARY MEETING of  
SHAREHOLDERS will be held  
at the offices of the undersigned  
on FRIDAY the 17th May, 1918,  
at NOON.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of  
the Company will be CLOSED  
from the 3rd May to the 17th  
May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON  
& CO., LTD.  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 29th April, 1918.

## KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil  
sold by us to be pure and  
unadulterated.

Present price.—

"WHITE ROSE,"

\$5.55 per case ex store.

"COMET,"

\$5.35 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road Central.

2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN.

19 Des Voeux Road, West.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that the THIRTY THIRD  
ANNUAL ORDINARY GE-  
NERAL MEETING of the Com-  
pany (since its registration) will  
be held at the Hongkong Hotel  
Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the  
4th May, 1918, at NOON, for the  
purpose of receiving the Report  
of the General Managers together  
with a Statement of Accounts to  
the 31st December, 1917.

The Register of Shares of the  
Company will be CLOSED from  
MONDAY, the 23rd day of April,  
to MONDAY, the 6th day of  
May, 1918, both days inclusive,  
during which period no transfer  
of shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS

& SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1918.

## NOTICE.

THE DAIRY FARM  
CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that  
an Extraordinary General  
Meeting of the Dairy Farm  
Company Limited will be held at  
the Company's office, No. 2 Lower  
Albert Road Victoria in the colony  
of Hongkong on TUESDAY the  
7th day of May 1918 at 12 o'clock  
noon when the following res-  
olution will be proposed as an  
extraordinary resolution:—

"That the capital of the  
Company be increased to  
\$855,000 by the creation of  
\$4,000 new shares of \$7.50  
each and that the directors be  
authorised to issue and allot  
such new shares in ac-  
cordance with the terms of  
the Agreement dated the 26th  
day of March 1918 made be-  
tween the Hongkong Ice  
Company Limited of the one  
part and this Company of the  
other part."

And the following resolutions  
which were passed at the Ex-  
traordinary General Meeting of  
the Company held on the 15th  
day of April 1918 will be sub-  
mitted for confirmation as special  
resolutions:—

1. "That the new Articles con-  
tained in the printed docu-  
ment submitted to the meet-  
ing and for the purpose of  
identification signed by the  
Chairman thereof be and  
the same are hereby  
approved, and that such  
Articles be and they are  
hereby adopted as the  
Articles of the Company  
in substitution for and to  
the exclusion of all the existing  
Articles thereof."

2. "That the name of the Com-  
pany be changed to 'The  
Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold  
Storage Company Limited.'  
Dated the 16th day of April,  
1918.

By Order of the Board,

M. MANUK,

Secretary.

## NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER

No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833

## ASAHI BEER.



Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

## POST OFFICE.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial  
Postal Orders will be cashed in India at  
the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be  
three General Deliveries daily from the  
District Post Office except on Sunday  
and Holidays when there will be one  
delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as  
follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and  
5 p.m.

Sundays and Holidays noon.

The Director General of Posts and  
Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The  
Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil  
Postal Agencies at Amritsar, Amara,  
Bagdad, Bussra, Bussra City, Fao, Kut,  
Nasiriyah, Qadisiyah, Samarra, Sharrah,  
and Zahir in Mesopotamia is suspended  
and that parcels, goods, haberdashery and  
similar articles, except those intended  
for the personal use of the addressee and  
not for sale, cannot be sent to those  
offices or to Amara, Ahwas, Moham-  
mediyah, Qadisiyah, and that such  
merchandise if received will not be delivered  
and will be liable to confiscation."

Information has been received from  
the Director General of Posts and  
Telegraphs, India, that on and after the  
1st April 1918, the Post Office in Japan will  
collect a commutation charge from the  
addresses of parcels on which Customs  
duties or inland taxes are imposed in  
Japan, not withdrawn from the Post  
Office within 20 days from the date of  
the notice of their arrival to be sent to  
the addressee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is  
fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration  
of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15  
minutes earlier than the time given below  
unless otherwise stated.

The Importation into the Common-  
wealth of Australia of tea, other than  
that grown or produced in British Posses-  
sions is prohibited, unless the consent in  
writing of the Commonwealth Minister  
for Trade and Customs has been first  
obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East  
Africa and Egypt (except for members  
of the Expeditionary Forces), and to  
Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French  
Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portu-  
guese East Africa, Siam, and Russia  
have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy  
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and  
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-  
occo cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-  
garia and the Ottoman Empire are  
suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United  
Kingdom will in future be forwarded  
from Hongkong in bags and the Public  
are therefore advised to pack such parcels  
very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate  
addressed to Yunnanfu and Mengtze and  
other places in the Province of Yunnan  
should be superscribed with the words  
"For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted  
for transmission unless accompanied by  
a special permit issued by the British  
Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the  
transmission of parcels to the United  
Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—  
Parcel not over 2 lbs. ... 90 cents.  
Do. 7 lbs. ... 1.10  
Do. 11 lbs. ... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels  
sent by this route.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

### TO-MORROW.

Straits, Ceylon, India via Dhanushkodi  
and Europe—2nd May, Registration  
9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30  
a.m.

Shanghai and North China—2nd May,  
10 a.m.

Saigon—2nd May, 2 p.m.

Holhow and Haiphong—2nd May, 5 a.m.

### FRIDAY, 3rd May.

Philippine Islands—3rd May, 2 p.m.

### SATURDAY, 4th May.

Shanghai and North China—4th May,  
2 p.m.

Straits, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt and  
Europe—4th May, Registration  
9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

### SUNDAY, 5th May.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung  
—5th May, 9 a.m.

### MONDAY, 6th May.

Sandakan, Australia, New Zealand via  
Bydney—6th May, Registration  
9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Philippine Islands—open via Manila  
Canada United States, Central  
and South America and  
Europe via Victoria B.C.—6th  
May, Registration 11.45 a.m.  
Letters 12.30 p.m.

### TUESDAY, 7th May.

Swatow, Amoy and Focchow—7th May,  
Noon.

Shanghai and North China—7th May,  
2 p.m.

### WEDNESDAY, 8th May.

Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia,  
New Zealand via Port De Wm  
and New Guinea via Thursday  
Island—8th May Registration  
9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

### THURSDAY, 9th May.

Tientsin—9th May, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Focchow via Tokyo and  
Asping—9th May, 7 a.m.

### FRIDAY, 10th May.

Swatow, Amoy and Focchow—10th May,  
Noon.

Philippine Islands—10th May, 2 p.m.

## WEATHER REPORT.

May 1st 12h, 17h.—No returns from  
Japan, Vladivostok and Indo-China.  
Pressure has decreased slightly over the  
Philippines and increased slightly over  
moderately elsewhere; a weak anticy-  
clone is indicated over N. China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours  
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.95 inch.  
Total since January 1st 5.57 inch  
against an average of 11.84 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS  
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	Easterly or variable winds, light; cloudy generally, some rain.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

May 1 a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Vostock	6a						
Nemuro	5a						
Hakodate							
Tokio							
Kochi							
Nagasaki							
Kyushu							
Osaka							
Yokohama							
Manila	6a	29.97	45	56	wnw	6 b	
Shanghai		30.01	48	100	n	1 b	
Swatow		29.98	54	101	n	1 b	
Amoy		29.97	59	90		0 c	
Keelung		29.96	71	95	ne	1 c	
Swatow	5a	29.91	73	92	s	1 c	
Taihu		29.91	73			0 c	
Taiwan		29.89	73			0 c	
Kobe		29.89	74		n	2 c	
Edo		29.91	73	50	e	1 c	
Canton	6a	29.89	71	85		0 c	
Hankow		29.89	71	85		0 c	
Gap Rock		29.86	73	94	n	2 b	
Macao	9a						
Wuchow							
Yantai							
Shanghai	7a						
Shanghai		29.85	73	87	se	1 b	
Amoy		29.84	73	87	se	1 b	
Amoy		29.81	73	85	une	2 b	
Taiwan		29.78	77	89	n	4 c	
Surigao	420	29.82	75			0 b	
Lobuan	6						

C. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, May 1, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees

Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in in-  
ches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees  
Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation  
the humidity of air saturated with mois-  
ture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort  
Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c de-  
tailed cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g  
gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p  
passing showers, s squally, r rain, s snow,  
t thunder, v variability, w dew wet.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
Barometer	29.90	29.89	29.88
Temperature	70	71	78
Humidity	96	95	73
Wind Direction	W.		E.
Force	1	calm	2
Weather	crit	c	0
Rain	1.94	0.00	0.16

Remarks:—

H.K. Observatory, May 1, 1918.

T. F. CLAXFORD, Director.

## TIDE TABLE.

From 29th Apr. to 5th May.

Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 29	10.30	4.15
Tues. 30	11.15	3.30
Wed. 1	12.00	2.45
Thurs. 2	12.45	1.55
Fri. 3	13.30	1.05
Sat. 4	14.15	0.15
Sun. 5	15.00	0.25

m morning, a afternoon.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

### VICTORIA THEATRE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

IN AID OF ITALIAN

WAR CHARITIES.

A MAGNIFICENT WAR FILM

OF THE

### ITALIAN FRONT

(TAKEN UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE ITALIAN ARMY.)

ENTITLED:

"FROM THE MOUNTAINS TO THE SEA,"

IN 5 PARTS.

WILL BE SCREENED

ON

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1ST, 1918.

AT

9.15 P.M. SHARP.

DRESS CIRCLE \$3. STALLS \$2. & PIT \$1.

SOLDIERS & SAILORS HALF PRICE.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

### VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday 30th April & Thursday 2nd May.

### "A NOBLE ACTION"

A stirring drama in four parts, full of interest and  
emotion featuring the celebrated French Actress,  
MDLLE VERA SERGINO.

American Gazette No. 46.

"A Brigand Unwittingly."

"A Professional Amateur."

Etc. Etc.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

### GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has  
received instructions to  
sell by Public Auction

ON

TUESDAY

the 14th day of May, 1918, at  
3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON, at  
his Sales Room in Duddell Street  
Victoria, Hongkong.

THE VERY VALUABLE  
LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

situate in Barker Road at The  
Peak and comprising those pieces  
or parcels of ground registered in  
the Land Office as RURAL  
BUILDING LOT NUMBER 70  
and GARDEN LOT NUMBER